

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1—THE NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND ACT OF 2001

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce President George W. Bush's education plan, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. This legislation, a comprehensive reauthorization of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, reflects President Bush's efforts to close the achievement gap between disadvantaged students and their peers and to work with States to push America's schools to be the best in the world.

No Child Left Behind will refocus federal efforts to close the achievement gap by giving States and local schools greater flexibility in the use of Federal education dollars in exchange for greater accountability for results. The bill also includes a school choice "safety valve" for students trapped in chronically failing schools that fail to improve after three consecutive years of emergency aid.

In short: H.R. 1 will give students a chance, parents a choice, and schools a charge to be the best in the world.

Despite almost a decade of uninterrupted prosperity in the 1990s, nearly 70 percent of inner city and rural fourth-graders cannot read at a basic level, and low-income students lag behind their counterparts by an average of 20 percentile points on national assessment tests. The academic achievement gap between rich and poor, Anglo and minority remains wide, and in some cases is growing wider. Washington has spent more than \$80 billion since 1990, and nearly \$130 billion since 1965, in a well-intentioned but unsuccessful effort to close the gap.

The hard lesson of the past is that money alone cannot be the vehicle for change in our schools. If our goal truly is to leave no child behind, there must be accountability for results.

It is a tremendous honor to introduce the No Child Left Behind Act on behalf of President Bush. We look forward to working with members of all parties in the coming weeks to ensure that every American child has the opportunity to learn.

WOMEN'S HEALTH**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in celebration of female health care professionals who are charged with the responsibility of caring for the young, the elderly, the sick and even maintaining the wellness of the hale and hearty.

I stand today to salute the women who were not always recognized with a title, the women with healing skills who were for many years only known as mother, or sister, or daughter. For many generations there have been women with a special understanding of biology and illnesses who served as the healthcare providers of their communities. Mr. Speaker I

would like to honor the female pioneers in the medical profession who trailblazed the way for women today to be called Nurse and Doctor.

The first African-American woman to be called Doctor in the state of Ohio was Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds. In her career, Dr. Reynolds was faced with the odds of treating communities with inferior health care facilities and limited access to materials. Nevertheless, she dreamed of improving health services for persons of African-American descent.

Due to the laws and standards of the time, she was denied admission to many nursing and medical schools because of her race. Emma graduated from Wilberforce University in Greene County, Ohio and taught public school for seven years before her potential came to the attention of the prominent African-American surgeon, Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, in 1891. Dr. Williams was inspired to establish Provident Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, an interracial institution which included medical care for the community in South Chicago, as well as a School of Nursing for men and women of all races. Emma graduated eighteen months later with a nursing degree.

Yet, her goals propelled her even higher. Emma became the first woman and the first African-American to graduate with a M.D. from Northwestern University School of Medicine in 1895.

Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds practiced medicine in Texas and Louisiana before returning home to care for her ailing parents and community in Chillicothe, Ohio in 1902.

Some of the hardships and experiences of America's pioneers have not changed. Today African-American healthcare professionals are four times more likely to practice in socio-economically deprived areas that already have an alarming shortage of physicians and adequate medical facilities.

They will toil in communities with disproportional numbers of people suffering from HIV and AIDS, heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, and mental illness.

They will treat the sick and infirm who are not insured but cannot be left to suffer.

We must remember the names and honor the dedication it requires to nurture communities of people with a scarcity of resources.

Dr. Emma Ann Reynolds' legacy survives in the female nurses and doctors who practice medicine in hospitals and poor communities across the country.

Her legacy lives on in Provident Hospital which still serves the South Chicago area.

In celebration of the thousands of women who are nurses and doctors, who have benefited from the trail blazed by our health care pioneers, I say thank you for your work.

**A VISIONARY MISSOURI
EDUCATOR****HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and tribute to Dr. M. Graham Clark who called the School of the Ozarks his home for the past six decades. Dr. Clark passed away on March 15, at age 92 at his residence on the campus.

Dr. Clark led a life dedicated to the glory of God, and committed to the principles of hard

work and educational excellence as he worked to expand and lead a free faith-based education to literally thousands of students who have attended the school in the Missouri Ozarks.

Dr. Clark arrived at the School of the Ozarks in 1946. Under his leadership the high school was transformed first to a junior college and later into a four year institution of higher learning that is nationally recognized for its emphasis on character development, academic excellence and student work. Those who attend the School of the Ozarks—now named the College of the Ozarks—are offered a unique opportunity. In exchange for a world class college degree, students work for their tuition. They work daily as the college's maintenance, janitorial, secretarial and grounds keeping staff, security guards and food service personnel. This concept, which has won the school an international reputation as "Hard Work U", opened the doors of higher education to many who would never have dreamed they could achieve a college degree.

Dr. Clark was a tireless campaigner and promoter for the College of the Ozarks in persuading donors to support the school located at Point Lookout, Missouri. His determination and leadership transformed the School of the Ozarks into a national model that has drawn students from all over the world for a classic education steeped in faith, work and service. College of the Ozarks is a unique blend of old fashion respect, daily application of the "Golden Rule", and modern technology mixed together with a strong emphasis on the work ethic.

The legacy of Dr. M. Graham Clark will touch the lives of many people for generations to come because of the institution he nurtured and guided. Through the School of the Ozarks, he shaped the lives and faith of countless scholars, business people, government officials and ministers across America who continue to mold and shape the lives of the people in their own communities.

Dr. Clark was known for his strength of character, great wisdom and insight. His legacy of leadership is reflected in the lives of thousands and is shared by Dr. Jerry Davis as he and the College of the Ozarks continue in the business of changing lives.

**IN MEMORY OF LT. COL. EDWARD
FRANK FIORA, JR.****HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 22, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of Representatives of the passing of my good friend Lt. Col. Ed Fiora, a resident of Lexington, Missouri. He was 68.

Ed, a son of the late Edward Frank Fiora, Sr. and Mary Laura Fiora, was born in Lexington, Missouri, on December 9, 1932. He married Clara E. Sander on June 18, 1954.

Ed was an officer in the United States Army for over 22 years and was truly a soldier's soldier. He served two tours of duty in Vietnam and was highly decorated. His military awards include: the Bronze Star, with four oakleaf clusters, the first oakleaf cluster being for valor, the Air medal, the Meritorious Service medal, the Army Commendation medal, the